

Leadership & Character

DISCOVERY JOURNAL

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My WorldStrides **Leadership & Character** Discovery Journal



My Name

My Program Leader's Name

My Course Leader's Name

Dates of My WorldStrides Program

My Hotel

My Customer / Traveler ID#

Trip ID#



Leadership & Character Discovery Journal





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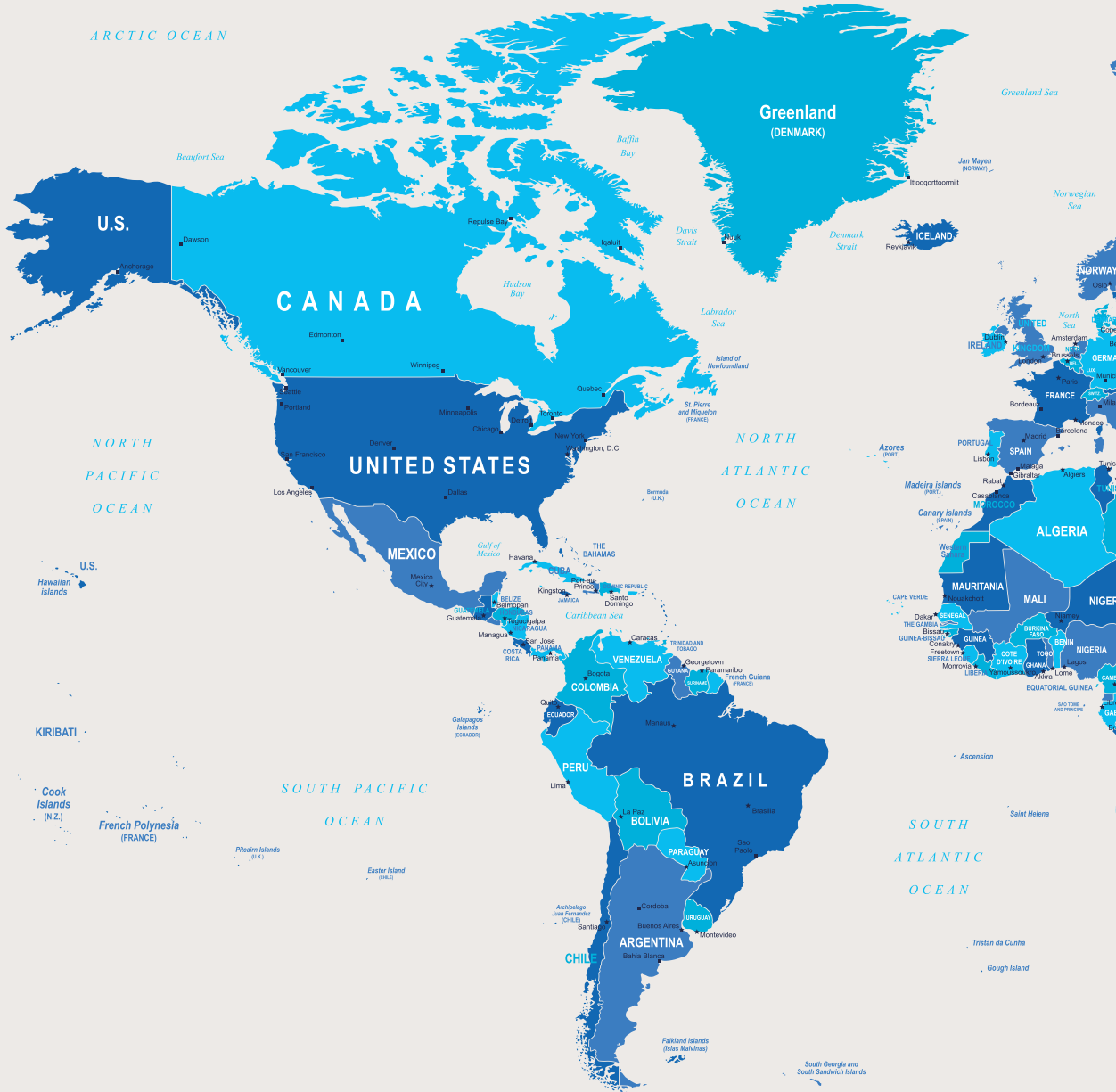
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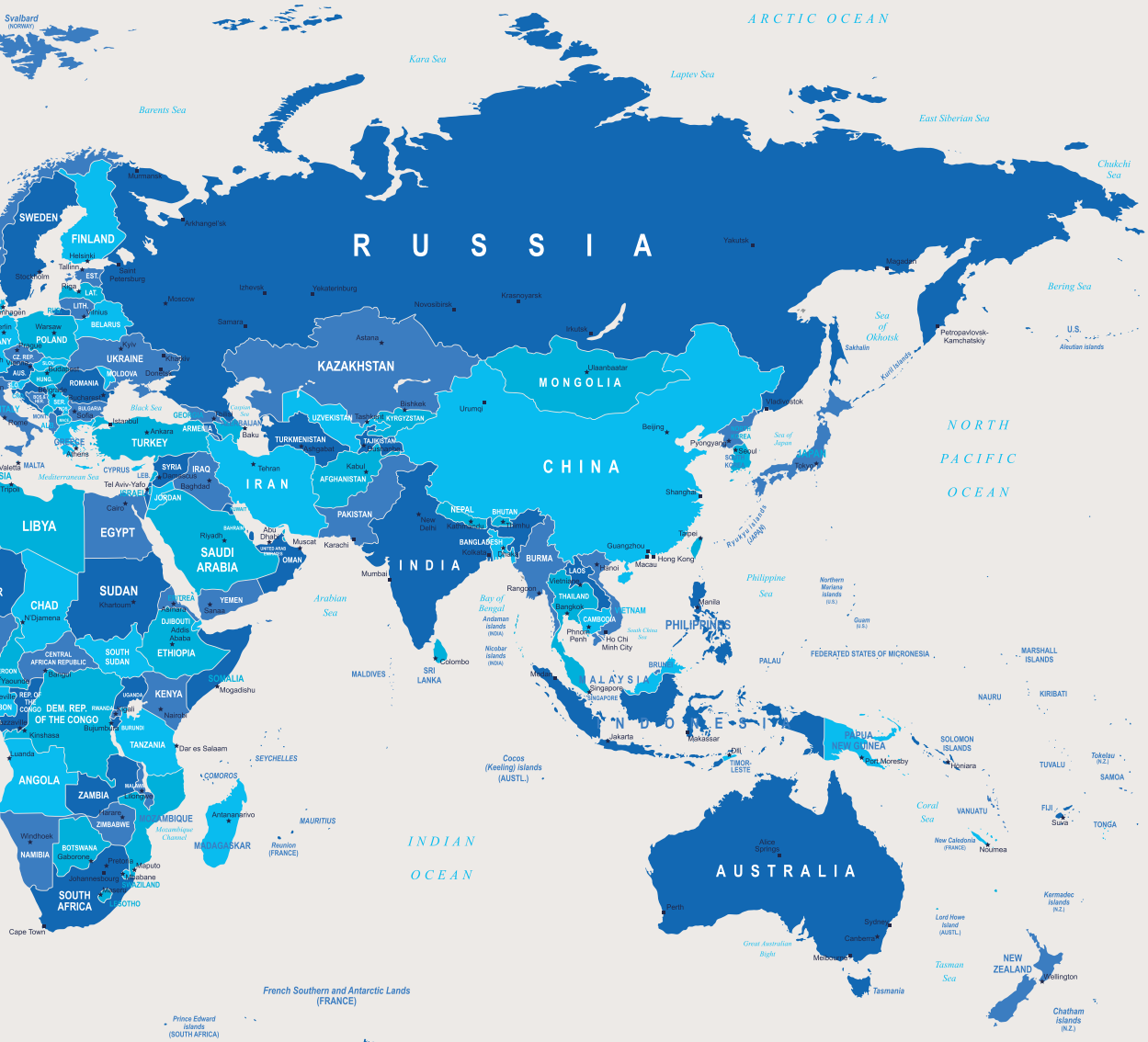
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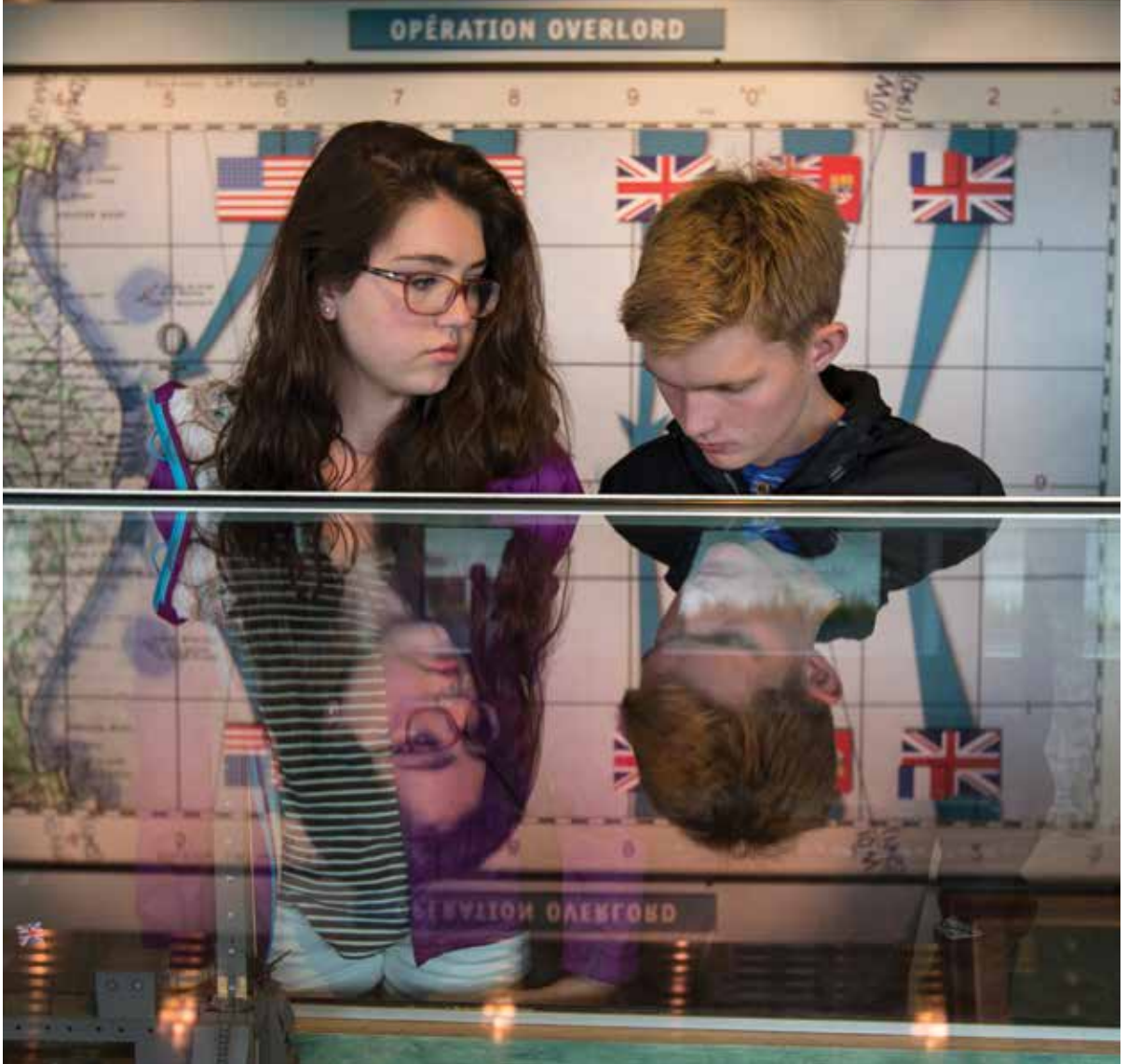
Leadership & Character Discovery Journal

Map your journey!





Introduction





How Journaling Enhances Learning

The purpose of journaling is to advance learning through reflection, which involves contemplating your impressions, feelings, and insights. Many educators encourage reflective writing as a practice because of its link to deeper learning and personal growth.

Taking time to reflect on your experiences has a positive effect on:

- Personal development
- Sense of perspective
- Comprehension
- Fact recall

The process of journaling can help you:

- Become more self-aware
- Appreciate opportunities
- Get to know your strengths and weaknesses
- Pinpoint any fears and worries that may be holding you back
- Define what your values are and where your interests lie
- Question any generalizations or stereotypical views

Reflection helps us question our assumptions, celebrate our achievements and recognize areas where we can improve. Personally and academically, it promotes

a healthy self-image and is a platform for positive change.

You can lay groundwork for reflection through:

- **Awareness:** As you embark on a new experience, keep your eyes open for opportunities for reflection.
- **Outcomes:** Ask yourself what you hope to learn from the experience and what your goals are.
- **Mindfulness:** During any new experience, try to stay in the moment to absorb as much as you can.
- **Expression:** During reflection, feel free to write whatever comes to mind without worrying if others are having similar thoughts or not.

The relationship between the experience, reflection, and growth is well-documented and typically has four stages:

- Participating in a new experience
- Reflecting on observations and feelings
- Adjusting one's world view
- Applying insights in practical ways



Leadership & Character Discovery Journal



Joy of Leadership

The true essence of life is finding meaning in what you do. There is joy in recognizing that you serve a purpose. You want to live a memorable life, contribute ideas, and serve your surrounding community, leaving behind a world better than the one you found. You can do this by serving as a leader.

Leadership presents us with powerful challenges to contribute to society while giving us opportunities for personal growth. We become stronger because we focus our efforts, give of ourselves, and develop meaningful relationships to create change. We can, in a very real way, leave a lasting legacy in the world by taking on leadership roles.

Great economic, social, political, and global issues face us today. Effective leaders help craft significant dialogue and strategies to address them. In uncertain times, leaders play an essential role in creating new solutions. We need to do a lot of work to make the significant changes necessary to build a better world. Younger generations play a crucial role in making an impact both today and tomorrow.

Students are some of the most ambitious, creative, and idealistic people. They are inspired, motivated, and hopeful. They view society's challenges with a fresh perspective and aim to do work that benefits the world. Educational travel helps students develop their unique strengths in order to become the best leaders possible. This program is focused on helping students become leaders, regardless of their positions, titles, roles, or memberships. Leadership can be practiced by all students, but not all will rise to the occasion. Leadership opportunities abound and good leaders will emerge from this journey of personal growth, reflection, and development.

“I respect the man who knows distinctly what he wishes. The greater part of all mischief in the world arises from the fact that men do not sufficiently understand their own aims. They have undertaken to build a tower, and spend no more labor on the foundation than would be necessary to erect a hut.”

— JOHANN WOLFGANG VON GOETHE, GERMAN WRITER (1749-1832)



A Leader

Not all leaders are the same. Leadership can be found in many different fields which require different talents and responsibilities. Like everyone else, leaders have their own strengths and weaknesses. What qualities do all great leaders possess?

The Three “Universal Leadership Qualities” (by David Gergen)

David Gergen served as an advisor to four U.S. presidents—Nixon, Ford, Reagan, and Clinton. In his best-selling book, *Eyewitness to Power: The Essence of Leadership*, Gergen explores what he calls the three “universal leadership qualities” that are necessary for success as a leader:

- **Ambition:** According to Gergen, true leaders “need to have a fire inside...that [they] want to make a difference.” However, this ambition, which starts out as an ambition for one’s self, must gradually evolve into a much greater concern for the welfare of the people one is leading. For Gergen, once “the group becomes the predominant objective...true leaders evolve.”
- **Character:** Gergen explains that the smartest person doesn’t always make the best leader; character matters more. After all, what good is a brilliant president if he can’t stay away from scandals?
- **Capacity Rooted in Curiosity:** Great leaders must be capable of exercising excellent judgment that is rooted in a natural curiosity about life. Gergen claims that this capacity is usually developed through reading and experience, particularly experiencing challenges and adversity, and through reflection. Reflection also requires a sophisticated level of self-awareness.

In all, a strong leader must be able to balance ambition, character, and capacity effectively.



What does
“leadership” mean
to you?

Who are your favorite leaders
and why?



Leadership Traits

In psychology, traits are classified as stable personality characteristics. Unlike moods, which can fluctuate based on a number of environmental factors, traits are consistent and likely last a lifetime.

It can be difficult to identify leadership traits because culture and context are major factors which shape leadership. Certain traits which are viewed favorably in one culture may not be seen favorably in another culture. Similarly, the favorability of certain traits can depend largely on context. For this reason, identifying a list of ideal leadership traits, encompassed by all leaders at all times, is very difficult.

Having said that, it is reasonable to assume that certain personality traits are consistently related to one's success at leading others. The following is a list of personality traits that most people would agree are desirable for an effective leader to possess:

- Honesty/Integrity
- Intelligence/Competence
- Forward-thinking
- Inspiring
- Enthusiasm
- Courage
- Emotional stability
- Dependability
- Self-awareness



Domains of Leadership

Self-Awareness

Anna S. King, an author on education, once said, “In order to learn, one must be willing to risk exposing oneself to new things...to learn is to venture into the unknown; to learn is to adventure!” We believe that leaders throughout history all share this natural appetite for adventure. These leaders are viewed as gutsy, daring, and perhaps even risk-inclined. They are driven by their self-confidence and a strong desire to explore the unknown.

This journal emphasizes self-awareness as a skill that fosters growth, not only in leadership, but in everyday life. For example, we present you with an opportunity to learn more about your strengths by providing you with an abbreviated Myers-Briggs Type Indicator questionnaire that will reveal your personality type.

Meeting the physical challenge of adventure and developing an appreciation of travel experiences are essential to the growth of the body and soul. Educational travel includes activities that challenge and engage students, both individually and in group settings, in ways that promote personal growth and self-discovery.

Business & Media

In the age of globalization and technology, leadership requires personal responsibility, effective communication, and creativity. In this section, you will learn about the importance of effective communication through discussion.

This journal also focuses on the importance of ethical media. By examining events in history, you will discover the impact that technology and media had in recent history. You will also be asked to think about how the media has shaped our ideas of role models. Many celebrities are labeled as role models simply for the amount of publicity they receive. However, we encourage you to think about the responsibility of leaders to serve as role models.

Finally, this section will introduce you to business ethics. In social enterprise, the principles of business and ethics are combined to generate social change. Here we present you with examples of social enterprises and challenge you to create your own.



Domains of Leadership *continued*

Service

Leadership in service requires the ability and desire to create change. Service leaders are selfless and give their talent, imagination, sweat, and tears to a specific cause. They provide relief and support for the less fortunate, as well as those who endure emergency or disaster situations. This program encourages service and giving. You will be asked to develop projects that support others.

This section presents leadership profiles of Scott Harrison and Malala Yousafzai, renowned advocates for women's and children's rights, as well as social and political activists. You will be challenged to reflect upon your responsibility to create change as a future leader. Service mindedness helps you determine what changes you wish to make in your community. The next step involves creating an action plan to help you develop a strategy for bringing about the change you desire.

You will also be introduced to non-profit organizations, specifically the Peace Corps. You will learn about the goals of the Peace Corps and what it takes to become a Peace Corps volunteer. We hope that a greater understanding of non-profit organizations will spark your interest in supporting and/or joining them in your future.

Conflict Navigation

In a world so fragmented by money and intolerance, international leaders are essential to fostering appreciation, value, and respect for all cultures, religions, and races. International leaders see themselves as global citizens. They teach others to embrace differences and also to build connections to resolve divisive issues.

This section includes an overview of Foreign Service Officers (FSOs) and CIA agents. A major focus of leadership and character is conflict resolution. Effective global leaders must be skilled at resolving conflicts. Educational travel provides opportunities to take an in-depth look at the abilities leaders must possess, as well as the steps involved in conflict resolution. Furthermore, you will be given the opportunity to test your own conflict resolution abilities in simulation activities. It is valuable to have an idea of the type of cooperation and negotiation that is involved in international conflict resolution.



Of the domains of leadership, with which do you most strongly identify?

In your opinion, are any of the domains more important than the others? Why?





The Human Treasure Hunt: Getting to Know Your Group

This program is geared towards helping you find leadership qualities and skills within yourself. However, another important element of this program is learning from those around you. First, we want you to get to know your group or team. Your goal is to meet as many people as you can and find the similarities between each of you. If you don't know the person, be sure to introduce yourself to him or her.

- Find another person who wears the same shoe size as you.
- Find two people who are wearing colors that are similar to yours.
- Find three people who are in the same grade as you.
- Find four people who are the same age as you.
- Find four other people who have attended a professional athletic event in the past. Tell each other what event you attended and why you enjoy attending these events.
- Find three people who enjoy the same type of music as you.
- Find two people who have the same favorite ice cream as you.
- Find another person who you have not yet met and introduce yourselves to one another.
- Find a person who likes to wear baseball hats.
- Find three people who enjoy the same recreational activities as you (biking, swimming, reading, playing music, etc.)



What was the hardest item to find?



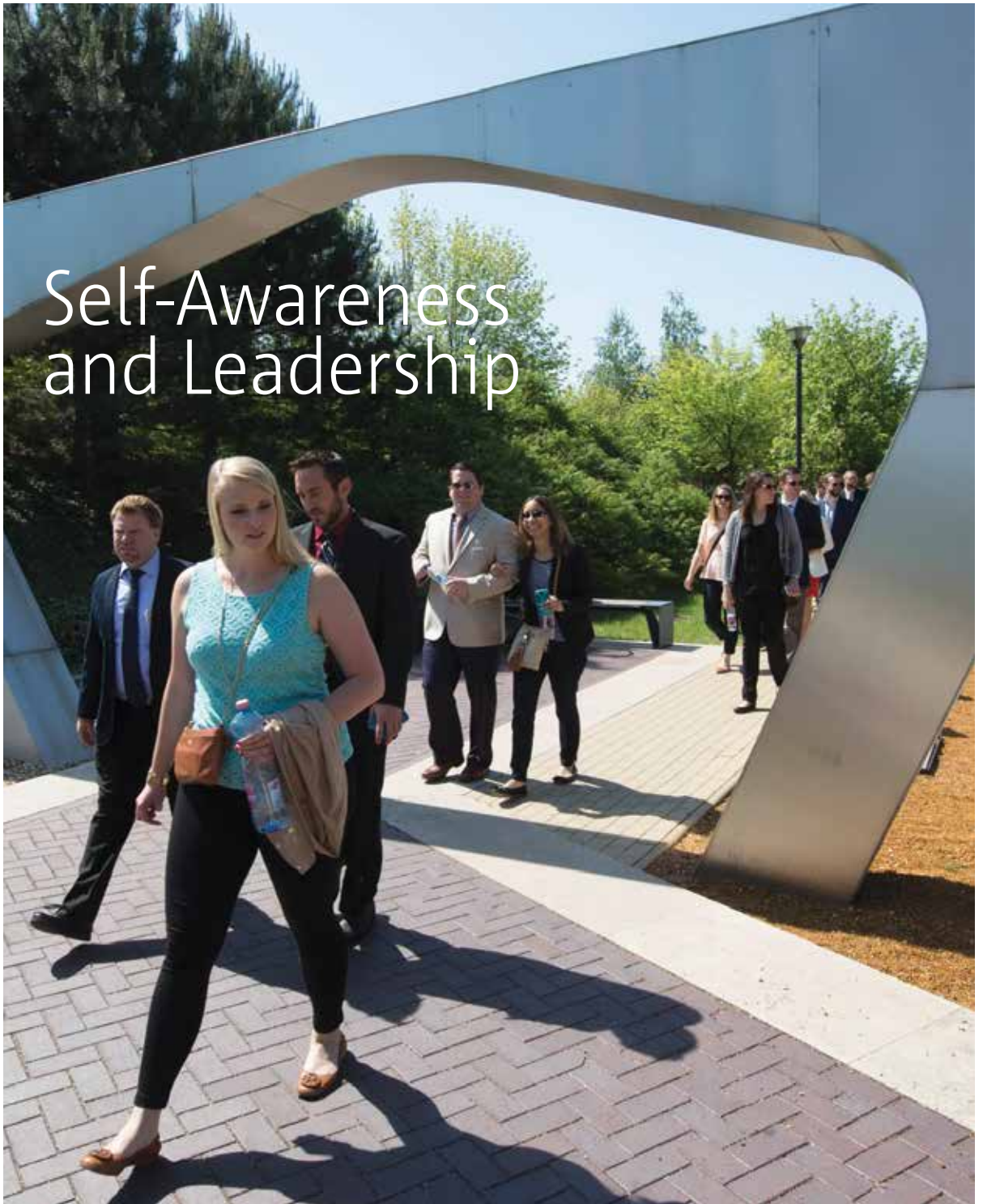
What was the easiest item to find?

Were you surprised by any of your findings? Explain.

What do you have most in common with the rest of your group?



Self-Awareness and Leadership





Self-Awareness and Leadership

Of all the leadership skills that are mentioned in this journal, self-awareness is possibly one of the most valuable. Self-awareness means knowing yourself, your personality, and your leadership style. It is a quality that helps you engage in disciplined self-reflection to better understand your qualities and skill sets, as well as your goals and values. In a way, self-awareness is also the ability to recognize your strengths and weaknesses. This understanding gives you the opportunity to use your strengths and to improve upon your weaknesses.

Strengths and Weaknesses Self-Inventory

This activity is designed to help you take the first step towards being a great leader. It will help you identify your interests, abilities, and life experiences in a step towards self-awareness.



List the various hobbies and leisure activities you do for enjoyment in your spare time.

List the courses in school that you have done well in and/or enjoyed.

List any jobs or work experiences, paid or unpaid, you have had that you found interesting and/or enjoyable.

List the achievements that you are most proud of.



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Strengths and Weaknesses Self-inventory *continued*

Choose 13 words or phrases that describe the kind of person YOU think you are.
Circle the words that you select.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| accurate | empathetic | outgoing |
| ambitious | flexible | patient |
| analytical | follower | persistent |
| artistic | friendly | persuasive |
| assertive | good listener | practical |
| cautious | helpful | precise |
| compassionate | independent | responsible |
| competitive | innovative | self-starter |
| conscientious | intellectual | scholarly |
| courageous | leader | scientific |
| creative | logical | social |
| decisive | observant | thrifty |
| dramatic | original | well-organized |



Now choose and list the five words or phrases that you think MOST describe the person you are.

Select and list the five words or phrases that you think LEAST describe the person you are.



Myers-Briggs Type Indicator

The **Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI)** is an assessment questionnaire that identifies certain personality differences according to the theories of Carl Jung. The test asks subjects a number of questions about themselves. Based on the replies, four binary decisions are made about each subject. Your Course Leader will pass out the abbreviated MBTI. Complete the questionnaire to learn what personality type you are.

Introversion - **E**xtroversion

Sensing - **I**ntuition

Thinking - **F**eeling

Judging - **P**erceiving

In all, there are 16 possible pairings:

ISTJ	ISFJ	INFJ	INTJ
ISTP	ISFP	INFP	INTP
ESTP	ESFP	ENFP	ENTP
ESTJ	ESFJ	ENFJ	ENTJ

An Abbreviated MBTI – The Cognitive Style Inventory (CSI)

Directions: The following is not an actual MBTI test but it will help approximate what your MBTI Type preferences are. There are four questions to the CSI, and each question has two parts. The first part is a general description of the preference choices. The second part is a list of paired statements. Use both of these to form your opinion on your more dominant preference. In some questions you may find yourself struggling to choose between two opposing choices. In such cases, it is suggested that you try to think back to how you were before the age of 12 or even younger if you can recall. The rationale behind this suggestion is the fact that by the time we are 3 years old, the core of our cognitive organization is well-fixed. So, thinking back to a younger age may help you in your decision.



Common descriptions:

Introverted You are shy and like to keep to yourself.

Extroverted You are outgoing and like to talk a lot.

Sensing You are down-to-earth and practical.

Intuitive You are smart and dreamy.

Thinking You are smart and logical.

Feeling You are emotional and nice to people.

Judging You are always on time, uptight, and like things a certain way.

Perceiving You are a procrastinator who likes to relax and take life as it comes.

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The Cognitive Style Inventory Questionnaire

Question 1. Which is your most natural energy orientation?

Every person has two faces. One is directed towards the **OUTER** world of activities, excitements, people, and things. The other is directed inward at the **INNER** world of thoughts, interests, ideas, and imagination.

While these are two different but complementary sides of our nature, most people have an innate preference towards **energy** from either the OUTER or the INNER world. Thus one of their faces, either the **Extroverted (E)** or **Introverted (I)**, takes the lead in their personality development and plays a more **dominant role** in their behavior.

Extroverted Characteristics

- Act first, think/reflect later
- Feel deprived when cutoff from interaction with the outside world
- Usually open to and motivated by outside world of people and things
- Enjoy wide variety and change in people relationships

Introverted Characteristics

- Think/reflect first, then act
- Regularly require an amount of “private time” to recharge batteries
- Motivated internally, mind is sometimes so active it is “closed” to outside world
- Prefer one-to-one communication and relationships

Choose which best fits:

Extroversion (E)

Introversion (I)

Question 2. Which way of perceiving or understanding is the most “automatic” or natural?

The **Sensing (S)** side of our brain notices sights, sounds, smells, and all the sensory details of the **PRESENT**. It categorizes, organizes, records, and stores the specifics from the here and now. It is **REALITY** based, dealing with “what is.” It also provides the specific details of memory and recollections from **PAST** events.

The **Intuitive (N)** side of our brain seeks to understand, interpret, and form **OVERALL** patterns of all the information that is collected and records these patterns and relationships. It speculates on **POSSIBILITIES**, including looking into and forecasting the **FUTURE**. It is imaginative and conceptual.

While both kinds of perceiving are necessary and used by all people, each of us instinctively tends to favor one over the other.

Sensing Characteristics

- Mentally live in the Now, attending to present opportunities
- Using common sense and creating practical solutions is automatic-instinctual
- Memory recall is rich in detail of facts and past events
- Best improvise from past experience
- Like clear and concrete information; dislike guessing when facts are “fuzzy”

Intuitive Characteristics

- Mentally live in the Future, attending to future possibilities
- Using imagination and creating/inventing new possibilities is automatic-instinctual
- Memory recall emphasizes patterns, contexts, and connections
- Best improvise from theoretical understanding
- Comfortable with ambiguous, fuzzy data, and with guessing its meaning

Choose which best fits:

Sensing (S)

iNtuition (N)



Question 3. Which way of forming judgments and making choices is most natural?

The **Thinking** (T) side of our brain analyzes information in a **DETACHED**, objective fashion. It operates from factual principles, deduces and forms conclusions systematically. It is our logical nature.

The **Feeling** (F) side of our brain forms conclusions in an **ATTACHED** and somewhat global manner, based on likes/dislikes, impact on others, and human and aesthetic values. It is our subjective nature.

While everyone uses both means of forming conclusions, each person has a natural bias towards one over the other so that when they give us conflicting directions - one side is the natural trump card or tiebreaker.

Thinking Characteristics

- Instinctively search for facts and logic in a decision situation
- Naturally notice tasks and work to be accomplished
- Easily able to provide an objective and critical analysis
- Accept conflict as a natural, normal part of relationships with people

Feeling Characteristics

- Instinctively employ personal feelings and impact on people in decision situations
- Naturally sensitive to people's needs and reactions
- Naturally seek consensus and popular opinions
- Unsettled by conflict; have almost a toxic reaction to disharmony

Choose which best fits:

Thinking (T)

Feeling (F)

Question 4. What is your "action orientation" towards the outside world?

All people use both **judging** (thinking and feeling) and **perceiving** (sensing and intuition) processes to store information, organize our thoughts, make decisions, take actions and manage our lives. Yet **one** of these processes (Judging **or** Perceiving) tends to **take the lead** in our relationship with the **outside world** . . . while the other governs our inner world.

A **Judging** (J) style approaches the outside world **WITH A PLAN** and is oriented towards organizing one's surroundings, being prepared, making decisions, and reaching closure and completion.

A **Perceiving** (P) style takes the outside world **AS IT COMES** and is adopting and adapting, flexible, open-ended, and receptive to new opportunities and changing game plans.

Judging Characteristics

- Plan many of the details in advance before moving into action
- Focus on task-related action; complete meaningful segments before moving on
- Work best and avoid stress when ahead of deadlines
- Naturally use targets, dates, and standard routines to manage life

Perceiving Characteristics

- Comfortable moving into action without a plan; plan on-the-go
- Like to multi task, have variety, mix work and play
- Naturally tolerant of time pressure; work best close to deadlines
- Instinctively avoid commitments which interfere with flexibility, freedom, and variety

Choose which best fits:

Judging (J)

Perceiving (P)

What were your preferences? Write down the letter for each of your choices in the space provided. This is your approximated Cognitive Style.

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Your 4 Personality Type Letters



Considerations related to developing strong character

Individualism vs. Collectivism

What does it mean to stand on your own/what does it mean to be a part of a group? How can you, as an individual, be a functional member of a group without losing your independence? What are ways that you can be efficient in a group setting? On your own? When can you be a leader and when can you be a follower?

Individualism (definition): the habit or principal of being independent and self-reliant.

Collectivism (definition): the practice or principle of giving a group priority over each individual in it.

Awareness of self and others (personal values & cultural sensitivity)

Where do you fit in and how can you share your story? What can you do to stay open minded and still uphold your differing values? How can you accept, adapt, and integrate other cultures in your daily life – at work, school, etc? What is your personal responsibility to upholding family/ cultural values?

Cultural sensitivity (definition): being aware that cultural differences and similarities between people exist without assigning them a value – positive or negative, better or worse, right or wrong.

“Right” vs. “popular” decisions / “difficult” vs. “simple” choices

What prompts you to make a decision? Peer pressure or your personal opinion on the matter? How does your decision impact others? Are you making certain decisions for the right reasons? Can what is popular also be right? Do you hold yourself accountable in your decision making? How often do you put yourself in someone else’s shoes? Who makes the “popular” decision popular? Peers? Politicians? Family Members?

**Career Profile:**

Entrepreneur

Career Corner

Being an entrepreneur is more than a career—it is a lifestyle and a mentality. Entrepreneurs are people who take on new enterprises or ventures and assume full responsibility of the inherent risks and outcomes. In essence, entrepreneurs are “professional risk-takers.” Often going against the grain and thinking outside the box, entrepreneurs attempt to organize resources in innovative and more valuable ways.

While it seems that entrepreneurs are simply born, becoming a smart business person is about hard work and making smart decisions. Here are a few things to keep in mind if you’re someone who wants to become an entrepreneur:

Be Bold—take an “act first, ask questions later” attitude when it comes to selling and creating ideas. Most likely, your initial business moves will serve more as learning experiences than as money-making ventures. So, take bold steps based on your gut instincts.

Believe In Your Idea—once you have an idea you believe in, make it something you breathe, sleep, and eat. Sell your idea whenever possible and when you’re not selling your idea, you should be creating more ideas on how to sell.

Back Up Your Idea—your ideas should be backed up with creative and aggressive marketing strategies so that your idea can reach even the most obscure places.

Make Smart Decisions—entrepreneurs are risk-takers, but this doesn’t mean they make decisions recklessly. Know when to turn down a deal or opportunity and when to take your time on decisions. Most of your success or failure will hinge on how well you make your decisions.

Be Persistent—make sure failure doesn’t scare you away. Even the most intelligent business people encounter failure, but what makes successful entrepreneurs is the ability to keep a sense of composure when faced with failure.





Leadership in Business and Media



Business Ethics and Leadership

Business ethics are the behaviors and principles to which a business adheres in its day-to-day dealings with the world. These principles apply to how the business interacts with the world at large, as well as their one-on-one dealings with individual customers and employees. Many view the term “business ethics” as an oxymoron simply because the main goal of a business is to make a profit. However, business and ethics can go hand-in-hand. Ethical businesses are successful because they maintain their normal production while avoiding shortcuts that would negatively affect their communities, the environment, and society as a



whole. Successful business leaders are those who find ways to balance economic interests with those of

an ethical society by emphasizing a commitment to promoting non-economic social values.

The Pyramid of Corporate Social Responsibility



Critical Questions



Think of a business or corporation. Does it emphasize business ethics? If so, how does it apply business ethics in day-to-day dealings with customers and society as a whole? Would you say that ethical businesses have greater appeal or success than those that don't emphasize ethical practices? Explain your answer below.



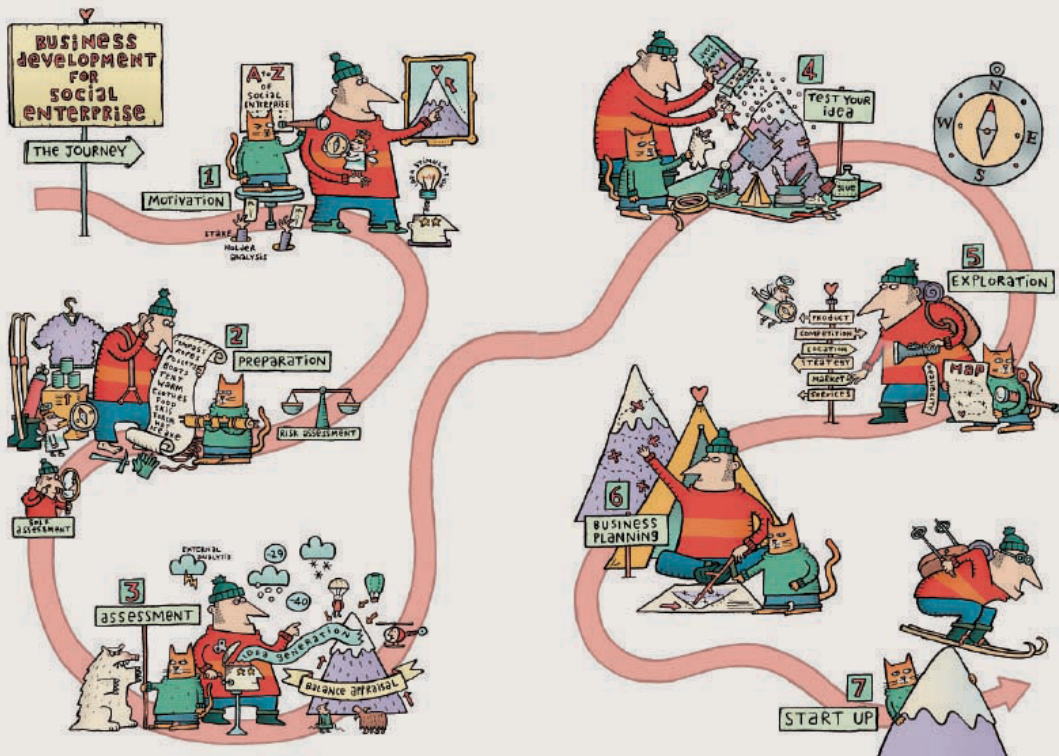
Social Enterprise

Social enterprise is a different way of doing business. A social enterprise is any business that uses market-based strategies to advance a social mission rather than to maximize owner profit. These businesses use their profits to support related or unrelated social aims. In addition, some social enterprises directly accomplish a social aim through their own operations. This term is related to social entrepreneurs, who are known for their

philanthropy and their concern for the welfare of their employees.

In North America, the Social Enterprise Alliance defines social enterprise as “an organization or venture that advances its social mission through entrepreneurial earned income strategies.” Many social enterprises in North America are considered successful, even if they operate at a loss, if the effectiveness in social mission is achieved. An example

of a social enterprise is Working Assets, a San Francisco-based company which created a model of social enterprise through its mobile, credit card, and long distance services. Working Assets automatically generates donations to progressive organizations when customers use its services. To date, this successful social enterprise has raised over \$50 million for organizations like Amnesty International, Doctors Without Borders, and Planned Parenthood.



Reflection Questions



Now that you know what social enterprise is all about, start to plan your own social enterprise. Begin by thinking about what your social mission will be. Then, think of a way to reach this goal through a business strategy.

Social mission:

Business strategy:

Why did you choose this social mission?

How will your business strategy achieve your social mission?



Developing Your Action Plan

Identify the Issue or Challenge

The purpose of an action plan is to organize and develop solutions to address a specific issue, challenge, or problem. The challenge can be anything from the lack of living wages for workers in your community to pollution in the community parks. The first step in creating an action plan is identifying the issue or challenge to be addressed.

Brainstorm the Issues:

jot down a few challenges or issues that you are aware of that you feel you could address through social enterprise:

Examine the Issues:

Now examine the list of challenges again and choose one to which you feel most committed and confident about accomplishing through an action plan.

Evaluate the Issue in Terms of:

Background: *What is the history of this issue in the given context?*

Need: *What needs to happen to effectively address this issue?*

Constraints: *What are the possible restrictions (time, money, education, volunteers, etc.)?*

Resources Available: *What resources are readily available and accessible right now?*

Resources Needed: *What resources are not readily available and accessible right now?*



Career Profiles:

Journalist

Journalists are passionate about their job: they love competition, have a sense of hard-nosed reporting, and love to write. Being a journalist also requires a lot of dedication and hard work. Journalists have the power to inform, educate, and chastise and are essential to the media. At the same time, journalists are required to maintain an objective point of view.

There are several different types of journalists—local beat newspaper reporters, foreign correspondents, magazine feature writers, book reviewers, sports journalists, and so on—but all journalists interview sources and review records to assemble, collect, and report information and explore the implications of the facts. Journalism is an attractive career choice for many people who detest the idea of having a routine “nine-to-five” job. Each day brings something different and exciting.

Law Clerk

Law clerks are people who assist lawyers and judges by conducting research and writing legal arguments and bench rulings. Law clerks are similar to lawyers in that they may deliver subpoenas and take sworn statements from witnesses, but they are not officially licensed lawyers because they have not taken the bar exam and may not officially appear in court. However, various studies have shown that law clerks are very influential in the formation of case law (or precedents), through their close relationships and influence on judges’ decisions.

Most law clerks are recent graduates from prestigious law schools and graduated at the top of their classes. Successful law clerks are skilled in the areas of communication, reasoning and problem-solving, and working with people. For this reason, the selection criteria for law clerk positions are very tough and many notable figures in the field of law were law clerks before achieving their prominent positions. This includes six Supreme Court justices:

- Justice Byron White
- Justice John Paul Stevens
- Justice William Rehnquist
- Justice Stephen Breyer
- Justice John Roberts
- Justice Elena Kagan





World Bank

The World Bank Group is an international organization that seeks to provide financial and technical support to countries with the goal of economic development and eliminating poverty and corruption. The activities of the World Bank are focused in developing countries, in fields such as education, health, agriculture, rural development, environmental protection, infrastructure, and governance. One of the most important areas of development is also education, such as early childhood development and girls' education. The World Bank aids member countries by providing preferential loans and by awarding grants to the poorest countries.

Employees of the World Bank work with the governments of developing nations around the world, assisting people in all areas of development. Much of the World Bank staff is specialized in economics and finance.

World Bank Projects

- Increase education for poor children in India
- Reduce tuberculosis infections in China
- Fight HIV/AIDS in Brazil
- Connect remote villages in Peru
- Double the income of people who live in rural areas in Turkey
- Track government spending for education in Uganda
- Encourage economic growth in Mozambique

10 things you might not know about the World Bank

- It is the world's largest external funder of education.
- It is one of the world's largest external funders in the fight against HIV/AIDS.
- It is a leader in the fight against corruption worldwide.
- It strongly supports debt relief to the poorest, most heavily indebted countries.
- It is one of the largest international funders of biodiversity projects.
- It works in partnerships more than ever before.
- It is helping to bring clean water, electricity, and transport to poor people.
- Civil society plays a large role in their work.
- It helps countries emerging from conflict.
- It is currently responding to the voices of poor people.





Servant Leadership



Profile of a Servant Leader

This leadership program encourages active service and giving. Each student is encouraged to develop projects that support the development of others. This program prepares students with the skills necessary to help in emergency or disaster situations, to help in funding projects, and to develop plans for future projects.

Scott Harrison volunteered as a photojournalist for the Christian charity Mercy Ships, which operates a fleet of hospital ships offering free healthcare in 2004. He was working in West Africa, more specifically Liberia for two years; there, he realized that 80% of diseases came as a result of poor to no clean drinking water.

“In 2004, I left the streets of New York City for the shores of West Africa. I’d made my living for years in the Big Apple promoting top nightclubs and fashion events, for the most part living selfishly

and arrogantly. Desperately unhappy, I needed to change.... What would the opposite of my life look like?” Harrison’s odyssey took him to the poorest parts of the world. He was motivated to help achieve the goal of potable water for everyone on this earth. The organization he founded achieves results by a model of 100% of donations going into the projects; transparency through social media; and local partners. Harrison has enabled people to serve in tangible ways, in places they might never have imagined they could affect for the better.



- **Scott Harrison**, b. September 7th, 1975
- Founded organization – 2006
- *Charity: water* is a non-profit organization bringing clean and safe drinking water to people in developing nations.
- Since its inception, 20,056 water projects funded / 6,300,000 people will get clean water / 25 local partners / working in 24 countries (in Africa, Asia, Central and South America)



“In 2004, I left the streets of New York City for the shores of West Africa. I’d made my living for years in the Big Apple promoting top nightclubs and fashion events, for the most part living selfishly and arrogantly. Desperately unhappy, I needed to change....What would the opposite of my life look like?”

– SCOTT HARRISON



“With Great Power Comes Great Responsibility”

On May 3, 2002, the first *Spider Man* movie was released. If you have seen the movie, you may recall that a nerdy, shy, and awkward high school student gained spider-like abilities when bitten by a genetically modified spider. He eventually used these superhero abilities to fight evil. The tag line used to promote the movie was, “*There is a thin line between being an ordinary man and an extraordinary hero.*” A scene in the movie depicts Spider Man’s Uncle Ben telling him “...with great power comes great responsibility.”

Reflection Questions



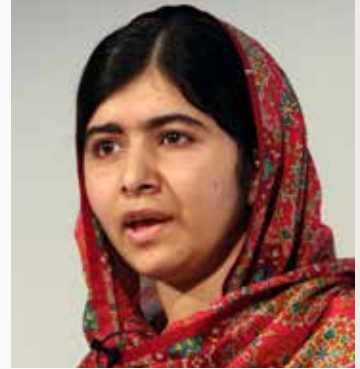
When you think about extraordinary people, what makes them extraordinary? Is it who they are or what they do? Or is it a combination of the two? What great powers does your class or school possess that could be used to help make our world a better place? How can you personally put these powers to work?



Spotlight:

Malala Yousafzai: Activist and Humanitarian

- Malala Yousafzai, b. July 12th 1997, in Mingora, Pakistan
- In response to the Taliban attacking girls' schools, Malala began speaking out and gave a speech in 2008 about the right to education in Peshawar, Pakistan
- In 2009, she began blogging undercover for BBC about living in fear of the Taliban and the right to education
- Nominated for the International Children's Peace Prize in 2011
- Awarded Pakistan's National Youth Peace Prize in 2011
- October 12th, 2012, she was shot (on the left side of her head) on the bus home from school by a member of the Taliban – she was in critical condition and was transferred to Peshawar and later to the U.K. She suffered no major brain damage and started school again in March, 2013
- Continued to give speeches, wrote a book
- October 10, 2013 European Parliament awarded Yousafzai the Sakharov Prize for Freedom of Thought
- Nominated for a Nobel Peace Prize in 2013



Malala Yousafzai

- Received a Nobel Peace Prize in 2014, the youngest person ever to hold one
- July 12th, 2015, opened a school for Syrian refugee girls in Lebanon, expenses covered by the Malala Fund
- October 2015, documentary about her life and her commitment to supporting education for girls around the world was released



Leadership & Character Discovery Journal

Non-profit Organizations

Non-profit organizations are organizations whose objective is to support or engage in activities of public or private interest without gaining any profit. These organizations are active in the environment, humanitarian aid, animal protection, education, the arts, social issues, health care, politics, research, and various other endeavors.



As you can see, non-profit organizations are active in many important domains. Pick a non-profit organization that deals with an issue you are passionate about. Then, do some research on the organization to answer some of the following questions.



Who founded the organization and what are its goals?

What type(s) of service does the organization provide?

Who and how many people in the community does it serve?

Is there any evidence of its effectiveness in doing its work?

Giving Feels Good!

The National Institute of Health (NIH) reports that giving feels good. Dr. Jorge Moll, a leading researcher at NIH, reports that “brain scans show the existence of a warm glow at a biological level for people who are altruistic” (someone who shows selfless concern for the welfare of others). This means that our brains sense when we are being altruistic!



The Peace Corps

The Peace Corps is an independent U.S. federal agency established in 1961 by President John F. Kennedy. The Peace Corps has worked in over 130 countries around the world. The agency is essentially a volunteer organization that provides services for governments, schools, non-profit organizations, non-government organizations, and entrepreneurs in the areas of education, health, business, information technology, agriculture, and the environment.

- **Overview:** the Peace Corps is a service opportunity for motivated change-makers to immerse themselves in a community abroad, working side by side with local leaders to tackle the most pressing challenges of our generation.
- Has worked in over 140 countries / currently working in 68
- Volunteers must be 18 years of age / U.S. citizen / ready to leave in 9-12 months
- Most employees are part of the two year program (with additional 3 months of training) with maximum of five years of employment



Peace Corps

Peace Corps Mission

To promote world peace and friendship through a Peace Corps, which shall make available to interested countries and areas men and women of the United States qualified for service abroad and willing to serve, under conditions of hardship if necessary, to help the peoples of such countries and areas in meeting their needs for trained manpower.



“My experience as a Peace Corps Volunteer was the most important transformational moment in my life, particularly because it provided me with a foundation for my career. Peace Corps service transforms both the Volunteer and the community members they serve.”

- RETURNED PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER DR. RUSSELL E. MORGAN JR., KENYA

Leadership & Character Discovery Journal

Developing a Sense of Self

Service leaders are passionate about the work they do. This sense of passion comes through developing a sense of self and realizing what sorts of things they value in their community. Use the Communities Priorities Survey below to assess what things are important to you as they pertain to your community.

Community Priorities Survey

Rate the following words to indicate how important each one is to the image of your community.

I value:	1 = not at all important	2 = not very important	3 = somewhat important	4 = very important
Justice	1	2	3	4
Fairness	1	2	3	4
Diversity	1	2	3	4
Privacy	1	2	3	4
Safety	1	2	3	4
Volunteering	1	2	3	4
Education	1	2	3	4
Friends	1	2	3	4
Physical Environment	1	2	3	4
Teen Centers	1	2	3	4
Libraries	1	2	3	4
Parks	1	2	3	4
Mental Health Facilities	1	2	3	4
Animal Care	1	2	3	4
Child Protection Agencies	1	2	3	4
Agencies for the Physically Challenged	1	2	3	4
Homeless Shelters	1	2	3	4
Substance Abuse Agencies	1	2	3	4
Senior Facilities	1	2	3	4
Women's Protection	1	2	3	4
Civil Rights Agencies	1	2	3	4
Political Agencies	1	2	3	4



Action Plan

Now use your responses to this survey to think about some issues in your community that concern you the most. Choose a single issue that you can try to improve. Then use the template below to design an action plan that will help you create the proper change.

Action Plan

Problem:

Causes of Problem:

Goal/Solution:

Action 1

Supplies needed for action:

Impact sought from action:

Action 2

Supplies needed for action:

Impact sought from action:



Developing Your Action Plan

Construct Action Steps

This is the most crucial part of the action plan because it will provide you with realistic solutions and activities that will address the challenge, thus fulfilling the goals and working to achieve your mission.

In order to construct the action steps, you must first brainstorm a list of possible solutions. This is where your earlier evaluation of the issue/challenge comes in handy.

Desired Action	By Whom?	By When?	Expected Outcome



Careers in the Non-Profit Sector

Jobs with non-profit organizations have their fair share of difficulties, but the rewards they provide are numerous. From emotional or spiritual rewards to physical ones, working for a non-profit can be highly rewarding – especially when you’re working for something in which you deeply believe. Some of the other notable perks include:

- **Opportunities to change the world.** Jobs in non-profit organizations provide limitless opportunities for good. From funding breakthrough medical research to helping a young child stay in school, the personal fulfillment a non-profit job can provide is gratifying.
- **Varied roles and numerous growth opportunities.** Since jobs in non-profit organizations often require a person to wear many hats, there are many outlets for employees to learn new skills and gain experience in areas they have yet to tackle. An expanded knowledge base can lead to faster career development.
- **Interesting and eclectic coworkers.** People who choose to work for non-profit organizations – who have a higher goal in mind – are often remarkable people to know.
- **Adaptable environments.** Non-profit organizations are providing increasingly agile and adaptable environments—following the trend in corporations – that can nimbly respond to opportunities when they are presented.



Career Profiles

The **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)** is the government’s primary agency for protecting the health of all Americans and providing essential human services. The HHS provides several services; these include:

- Health and social science research
- Disease prevention and immunization services
- Food and drug safety
- Medicare and Medicaid
- Financial assistance and services for low-income families
- Improving maternal and infant health
- Head Start (pre-school education and services program)
- Child abuse and domestic violence prevention
- Substance abuse treatment and prevention
- Comprehensive health services for Native Americans
- Services for elderly Americans





Conflict Navigation



Being Aware Is as Important as Being Smart

Great leaders are great problem solvers, but they must be able to solve problems cooperatively with other leaders. International leaders must be skilled in conflict resolution due to the diversity in values and interests that exist in the world.

But what makes international leaders such great problem-solvers? According to a collaborative program report by the U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. Department of Education, there are six foundation abilities that contribute to effective conflict resolution. These six foundation abilities are:

- **Orientation abilities:** encompass values, beliefs, attitudes, and propensities that are compatible with effective conflict resolution. Orientation abilities include nonviolence, compassion and empathy, fairness, justice, trust, and tolerance, among others.
- **Perception abilities:** abilities that encompass the understanding that conflict doesn't lie in objective reality, but in how individuals perceive that reality. These abilities include self-evaluation, the ability to suspend judgment and blame, and the ability to empathize in order to see the issue from the other person's point of view.
- **Emotion abilities:** behaviors that help manage anger, frustration, fear, and other emotions effectively. These include the ability to express one's emotions in non-aggressive ways and exercising self-control when faced with emotional reactions of others.
- **Communication abilities:** listening and speaking abilities that allow for effective exchange of facts and feelings. These include active listening, speaking to be understood, and the ability to express emotions in a neutral manner.
- **Creative thinking abilities:** skills that enable individuals to be innovative in defining problems and decision making. These include the ability to contemplate a problem from various perspectives and being able to brainstorm a variety of options.
- **Critical thinking abilities:** skills that enable a person to analyze, hypothesize, predict, strategize, compare and contrast, and evaluate during problem-solving. These include the ability to establish objective criteria and to plan future behaviors.

Six Steps in Conflict Resolution

- **Set the stage:** the conflicting parties must first want to resolve the issues and agree on meeting to resolve these issues.
- **Gather perspectives:** the sides express their perspectives and the issues that are relevant to them.
- **Identify interests:** each side identifies their goals regarding the issues and communicates these to the other parties.
- **Create options:** all parties brainstorm on how to effectively reach such goals.
- **Evaluate options:** the options are evaluated by all sides, objections are raised, further options are generated.
- **Generate agreement:** steps 4 and 5 continue until everyone is satisfied with the plan of action.

“Conflict is a natural, vital part of life. When conflict is understood, it can become an opportunity to learn and create. The challenge for people in conflict is to apply the principles of creative cooperation in their human relationships.”

— RICHARD BODINE, DONNA CRAWFORD, AND FRED SCHRUMPF



Conflict Resolution Simulation

Pick from the following list of issues, or come up with your own issue that would have two sides with good arguments.

- Immigration in the United States
- Affirmative Action
- Prayer in School



Write the chosen issue below:

Form two teams within your group. Each team will represent one point of view while the other team represents the opposing point of view. Choose one side. You may have a strong personal opinion on the issue that is chosen. Nonetheless, you may want to represent the opposing side as this may enhance your perspective on the issue. As a group, use the skills and steps outlined above to come to a resolution.

What are some of the clear areas of conflict that exist within this issue?

Take notes for each one of the six steps. What worked and what didn't work? What skills did you use during problem-solving? What was the final agreement?

**Career Profiles:**

Diplomats

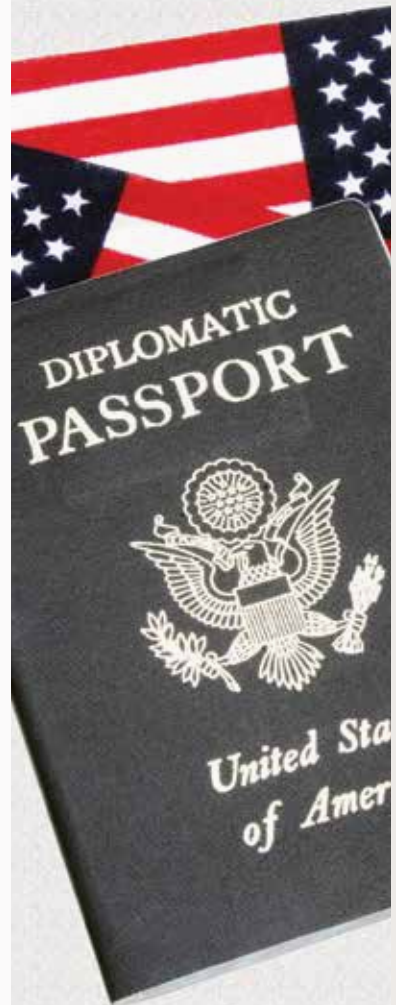
Career Corner

Diplomats, also known as Foreign Service officers (FSOs), are part of the U.S. Foreign Service. They represent the American government around the world and fulfill a wide variety of assignments, such as issuing visas, reporting on diplomatic issues, and helping U.S. citizens overseas. Diplomats' terms abroad usually last from two to four years. FSOs advocate American foreign policy, protect American citizens, and promote American business interests throughout the world. FSOs staff our embassies, consulates, and other diplomatic missions devoted to strengthening peace, stability, and prosperity. Their perceptiveness, dedication, and creativity drive the formulation and achievement of American foreign policy objectives. Increasingly, transnational issues such as the environment; science and technology; the global struggle against diseases such as AIDS; international law enforcement cooperation; and counter narcotics trafficking, counter proliferation, and international action against trafficking have gained stature among American foreign policy objectives.

There are several important eligibility requirements for an FSO:

- You must be a U.S. citizen on the date you submit your registration package.
- On the day you submit your registration, you must be at least 20 years old and no older than 59 years of age.
- On the day you are appointed as a FSO, you must be at least 21 years old and not yet 60.

You must also be available for worldwide assignments, including Washington, D.C.



Career Profiles:

CIA Agents

The CIA provides security intelligence to the president, the National Security Council, and all other government officials that are involved in U.S. national security policy. What kind of intelligence does the CIA provide?

- **Current:** looks at day-to-day events
- **Estimative:** looks at what might happen
- **Warning:** gives notice to policy makers of urgent matters that may require immediate attention
- **Research:** provides an in-depth study of an issue
- **Scientific and Technical:** provides information on foreign technologies

Becoming a CIA Operative:

You can start by concentrating and improving your communication skills, specifically in writing and in speaking. The CIA places a large emphasis on foreign language so if you study another language you're off to a good start.

Anyone who wants to work for the CIA must be a United States citizen, complete medical and polygraph examinations, as well as pass a drug test and a background check.

The Clearance Process:

In order to work for the CIA, all employees must obtain a security clearance. This allows employees to access "classified" (secret) information, which must be protected for the nation's security. This process begins when you accept the CIA's conditional

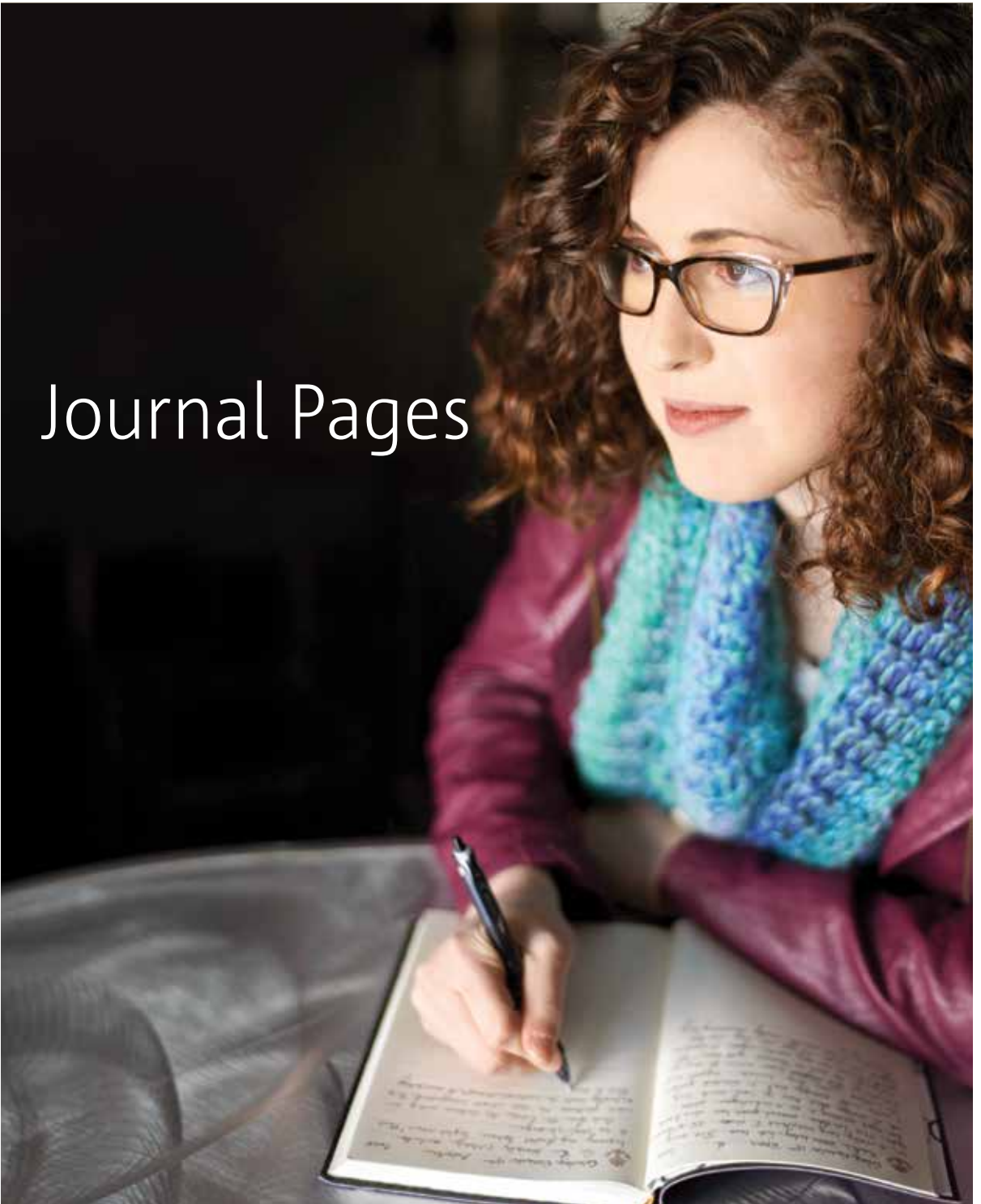


Career Corner

offer of employment. The agency investigates your loyalty to the United States, strength of character, trustworthiness, honesty, reliability, discretion, and soundness of judgment. This investigation also checks to make sure that you are free from conflicting allegiances, that you are not susceptible to coercion, and your willingness and ability to follow regulations regarding the protection of classified information. The clearance process also involves a thorough mental and physical examination that measures your ability to perform essential job functions.



Journal Pages



Leadership & Character Discovery Journal

New to Journaling?

Many people enjoy starting with a blank page and letting ideas flow freely. Other people prefer a journal prompt to guide their thinking.

Need journal ideas? Try these!

- What have you observed that challenges or reinforces your understanding of leadership or character?
- Hindsight is 20/20. What might you have done differently today to improve a situation?
- In what ways does your educational travel program strengthen your service leadership?
- Describe similarities and differences of leadership qualities exhibited by your friends/teachers/community members. Include specific examples.
- What celebrities are in the news these days? How does the media's publicity influence your ideas about them?
- When there is conflict, what are your natural reactions? Why?



Notes



Notes

A series of horizontal white lines on a light gray background, providing space for handwritten notes.

Leadership & Character Discovery Journal



Notes



Notes



Notes



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